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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total sample for each age group across different years. The y-axis represents the percentage of total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the years, with labels for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020. There are seven data series representing different age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+. The 0-14 age group shows a steady decline from approximately 25% in 1980 to 10% in 2020. The 15-24 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 15% in 1980 to 20% in 2020. The 25-34 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 35-44 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 45-54 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 55-64 age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020. The 65+ age group shows a slight increase from approximately 10% in 1980 to 15% in 2020.

22

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Group..... *FO*
 Class *371*
 Piece *61866*

Following document(s)*
~~retained in the Department of origin*~~
 transferred to PRO Safe Room*

E 4084/482/31

and closed until..... *1998*

*delete as necessary

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Reference: FO 371/61866					

E

E 4103

PALESTINE

16 MAY

Registry Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E4103/482/31

M Broadmead

Bogota

102

88/1/47

29 Apr 1947

16 May 1947

Threat of Violence

Re: Bogota at 88 (E3268/46/31)

State that also received letter, stating that as he is representative of H.M.G. He was on list of reprisals, spoke to my of Foreign Affairs, saying that he thought it his duty to let Colombian Govt know what was happening. Saw French Government.

Last Paper.

405-4

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/- G.O.

May 27

(Minutes.)

2 by to C.O.
S.A. Dept. 29/5.
Security Dept. Nov.

17/5

Mrs. Butler

Circular ?

See minute at E 4103/32/31
Rete
3/6/47

Nov.

3/6

2/6

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

8/6/47

1/6/47

Next Paper.

E. 4154

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

CONFIDENTIAL

No.102
(88/7/47).

E 4103

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BOGOTA.

16 MAY 29th April, 1947.

Sir,

As the Jewish threat mentioned in my telegram No.88 of the 18th April was not the only attention I received, it may be as well to record that a few days later I received a letter, typed in rather bad Spanish, informing me that, as representative of His Majesty's Government, I was on a list of reprisals.

2. I informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of this further development, explaining that while I was not particularly perturbed I felt that it was my duty to let the Colombian Government know what was happening. I think that my attitude was appreciated: in any case, it is my belief that suitable precautions have been taken.

3. No publicity has been given to these threats but in conversation with a few leading Colombians who know about them, I am interested to find a reaction which is rather to the effect that "It can't happen here". Generally speaking, I am in agreement with that view, which is based on the theory that the Jews have so little popularity in Colombia that they are unlikely to take any action which would increase that unpopularity or even result in damage to their property. But, at the same time, I have felt bound to point out that the movement is a terrorist one and that the act of a fanatic cannot be ruled out.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

R. H. Broadmead

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Group *Fo*

Class *371*

Piece *61866*

Following document(s) retained in the

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E4275/482/31

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Reference:

FO *371/61866*

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<p>26 1947</p>		<p><i>Palestine</i></p> <p>EASTERN</p>	<p>E4407 /G b</p>
<p>E4407 /⁴⁸²48/G</p> <p>Mr Munden Casablanca 102 Dept Y2 dated 14 May Received 23 May</p>		<p>News in Morocco</p> <p>Report's movements of 10 Towes.</p>	
<p>Last Paper. E4275</p>		<p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>Copy: C.O. M.I. 5 (usual names) Wentyn Dept. (Please see also E 4104)</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 2/6</p>	
<p>References. E4104/48/31</p>			
<p>(Print.)</p>			
<p>(How disposed of.)</p> <p>8/CO H10- 3rd June</p>			
<p>(Action completed.)</p> <p>2F 5/10</p>	<p>(Index.)</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p>		
<p>Next Paper.</p>			

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23 MAY 1947

E

BRITISH CONSULATE

CASABLANCA

Morocco.

TOP SECRET

72 - S/47
JL/dl

14th May 1947.

EXXOY

23 May 1947.

Dear Department,

With reference to Mr. Meade's letter No. 51 - S/47 of 19th April about a report of Jews proceeding to Palestine, the Casablanca Commissioner of Police called yesterday to inform me that the party of five youths and five young ladies had been sent back here from the Algerian frontier. He had, however, been unable to connect these people with any Jewish activities or discover any intention on their part of proceeding to Palestine. He added that he was waiting for an opportunity to let through to Algiers any Jewish emigrant with no clear reason for going there, and such a person would be closely watched. He promised that any information gained would be passed to me. He added that he felt reasonably sure there was no definite Jewish movement here, but would keep me informed in a general way of anything of the sort coming to his knowledge.

Yours ever,

John Henderson

Western Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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35

E

E 4618

8

1947

PALESTINE

30 MAY

Registry
Number

E4618/4482/31

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

Chamery.
Kima

28 B/12/47.

19 May 1947.

50

Threat of Violence

Discusses letter received purporting to
come from Roger Louis Kumi, referring
to recent executions in Palestine and
threatening retaliation.

Last Paper.

4275 440

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

J. C. M. 4/6

16/4/48

Next Paper.

E 4725

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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By Air Courier

E 4618

CONFIDENTIAL
(28B/12/47)

30 MAY

British Embassy

Lima

19th May, 1947.

Dear Eastern Department,

In case you are making a collection of such items, we write to let you know that a few weeks ago we received a letter purporting to come from Irgun Zvai Leumi. It referred to the recent executions in Palestine and threatened us with retaliation.

This letter is not a very impressively produced document and since we have no reason to think that the organization has any really active cell here, we did not feel too alarmed but contented ourselves merely with instructing the appropriate members of the staff to be on the look out for suspicious parcels or anything else of that kind.

There was no question of asking for Peruvian police protection since we felt sure that it would be very much more of an embarrassment than a help.

Yours ever,

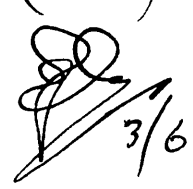

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

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<p>27 1947</p>	<p><u>Palestine</u> EASTERN</p>	<p>E4725/G 10 - 3 JUN 1947</p>
<p>E4725/482/G Mr Farquhar Addis Ababa 292 Dated 31 May Received 4 June</p>	<p>Jewish terrorists escaped from <u>Enlila</u> Rpts Addis to submit 22 regarding identification of Rankin Qahr.</p>	
<p>Last Paper. E4407</p>	<p>(Minutes.) Copies to: Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.) Mr. Sayer (M.T.S.) Major Shartens, M.O. 4. (W.O.)  3/6</p>	
<p>References.</p>		
<p>(Print.)</p>		
<p>(How disposed of.) 8) Mr. Fitzgerald Mr. Sayer M.T.S. Major Shartens M.O. 4 June</p>		
<p>(Action completed.) 25/6</p>	<p>(Index.) </p>	
<p>Next Paper.</p>		

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11

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

3rd. line of main paragraph should read
"steamship Marechal Joffre at Jibuti....."

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

3rd June, 1947.

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12

3 JUN 1947

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM ADDIS ABABA TO JIBUTI

Mr. Farquhar. D. 7.40 a.m. 2nd June, 1947.
No. 22.
31st May, 1947. R. 10.50 a.m. 2nd June, 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 292
Jerusalem (High Commissioner)
Asmara,
Paris.

- - - - -

TOP SECRET.

Foreign Office please pass to Jibuti and to
Jerusalem, Asmara and Paris as my telegrams 14, 99
and 7 respectively.

Jewish terrorists escaped from Eritrea.

Reliable documentary identification of Lankin
Qahu alias Skripski Eli as Rispi, who embarked on
steamship Marechal Carle at Jibuti in January last
for Marseilles, has now been obtained here. He cannot
therefore be identical with Thomas King who remains
completely unidentified and should be watched for,
since then we have never had any report of his move-
ments and the only reference to him on record is that his
name was included in six (repeat six) names which
figured on the original application by the chief
Jewish community in Jibuti to the Governor there for
transit visas for Metropolitan France.

[Repeated to Jibuti, Asmara and Saving to Paris].

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office
for transmission to Jerusalem]

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37

E

E 4878

13

1947

PALESTINE

9 JUN

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 4878/482/31

Frank. Gelbo

Lunis

N 9

22 Apr 1947

9 June

Threat of Violence

Refer Huan dispatch 48 (E 3657/482/31)
 New enclos photograph of postcard received
 at consulate 15 April, from "Argued Lwai"
 Leumi

Last Paper.

4725

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ B.O.

M-1.5

(R. T. A. Robertson)

June 14

(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

764/19/6

16/8/48

Next Paper.

E 4940

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

TUNIS

22nd April, 1947.

14

No.49
(1041/580/10)

E 4878

9 JUN

Sir,

E 3057/482/11

Further to my despatch No.48 of the 18th April, I have the honour to enclose a photostat of a postcard which was received at this Consulate General on the 15th April.

2. The Residency General, to whom the original was immediately sent, inform me that the translation of the Hebrew is "IRGOUN ZABI LIEUMI".

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant

Ernest Bevin

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office,
London S.W.1.

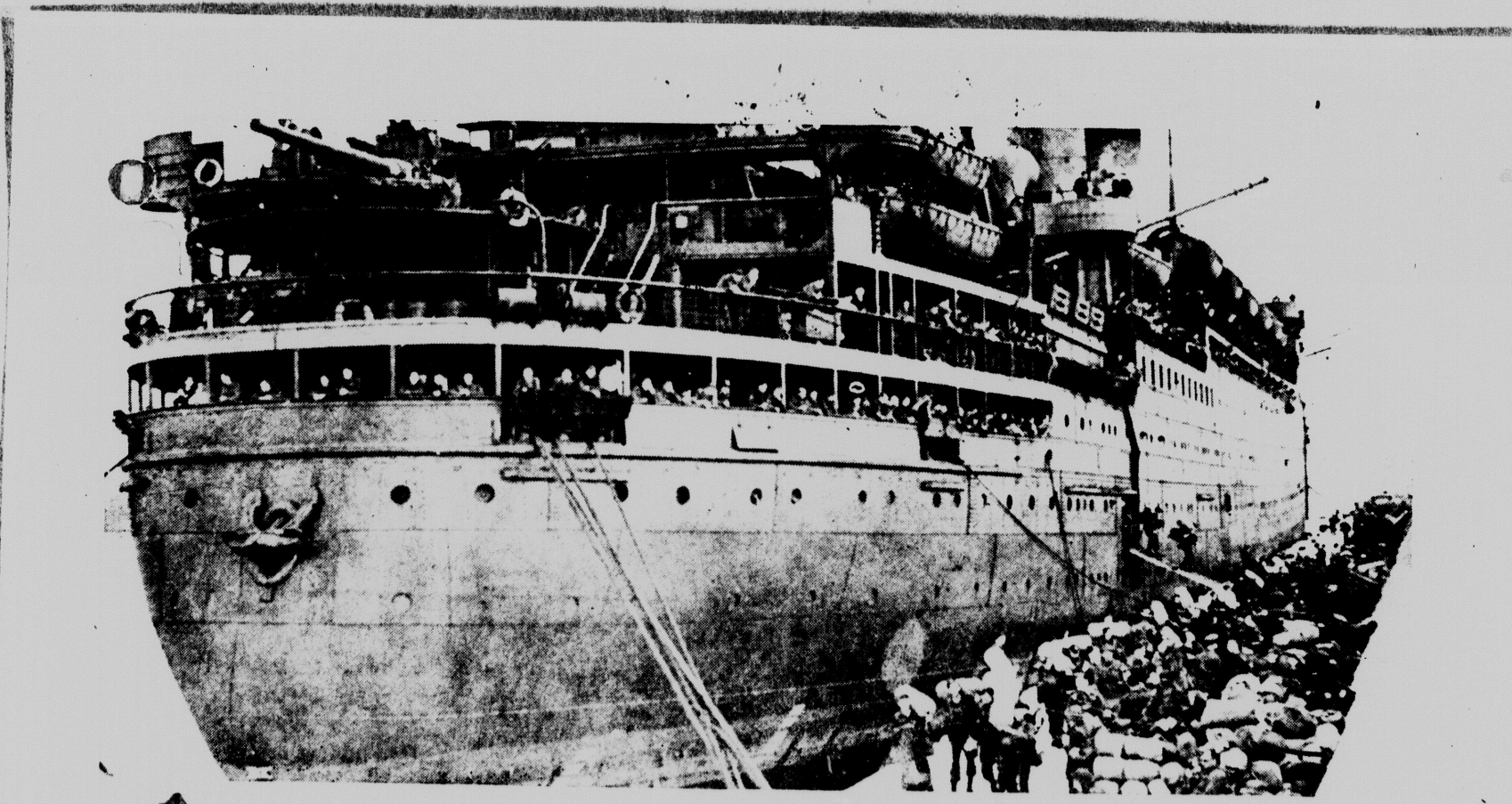
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10



Pour la liberté

DES TROUPES
ALLIEES EN AFRIQUE
DU NORD FRANCAISE

Une scène aux docks d'Alger,
Afrique du Nord française, où
des troupes et du matériel
sont en voie de déchargement.

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(Action
complete
S. C.

16

ATTENTION
M. J. 23 11/28
1.2.2.

CONSULAT BRITANNIQUE
du TUNIS

2

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E

17

1947

PALESTINE

E 4940

10 JUN

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E4940/482/31

Crown

Kunis

1303/580/15

19 May
10 June

Leaflets circulated by Yigael Zvai Keuni.

Refer Kunis despatch 48 (E3657/482/31)
Now enclosed copies of two leaflets issued
by Yigael Zvai Keuni which have been
widely distributed in Kunis.

Last Paper.

4878

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action
completed)

P. 16/6

(Index)

16/6

Next Paper.

5521

(Minutes.)

Wesley Dept.

JD Kunis

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Reference:

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British Consulate General¹⁸

Tunis

19th May, 1947.

1303/580/15

E 4940 E

Dear Department,

With reference to
our despatch No.48 of the 18th
April, we enclose a copy of two
leaflets issued by the Irgoun
Tsevai Leoumi which appear to have
been fairly widely distributed
in Tunis. So far we have no
indication as to the origin of
these documents which are the only
copies that have come into our
hands.

Yours ever,

Tunis Consulate General
h2

The Western Department,
Foreign Office

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Les Officiers de l'IRGOUN TSEVAI LEOUMI et ses soldats
saluent la mémoire de leurs frères:

DOV BELA G R U N E R
DOV R O S E N B A U M
ELIAOU K A C H A N I
MARDOKHAI E L K A C H I

lâchement assassinés par l'oppresseur britannique
le 16 Avril 1947, à la Prison de Saint-Jean d'Acre.-
Lieutenant N E M R O D

Mort au Champ d'Honneur, le 18 Avril 1947
MEIR F E I N S T E I N

MOCHE B A R A Z A N I, Soldat du Léhi
Se sont libérés de la main du bourreau britannique
le 22 Avril 1947, à la Prison Centrale de Jérusalem.-

Gloire éternelle aux Héros qui donnent leur vie pour libérer
Leur Peuple et leur Patrie !

A l'ombre des 4 potences qui ont été dressées par la Gestapo anglaise
dans la prison de Saint-Jean d'Acre, l'Irgoun se tient en état d'alerte, et
se souvient de ses héros qui ont sacrifié leur vie pour la libération.-
Une lutte sans merci attend la jeunesse hébreue combattante contre
l'oppresseur de sa patrie.

Les combattants du ghetto de Varsovie n'ont reculé devant aucun sa-
crifice dans leur lutte désespérée contre les criminels nazis et pour leur
honneur.-

Les combattants héroïques du Maquis français n'ont pas reculé devant
les sacrifices terribles pour la libération de leur patrie de l'occupation
nazie.-

Les combattants hébreux en Erets-Israel sont prêts à tous les sacri-
fices, à verser leur sang jusqu'au jour où l'oppresseur anglais sera chassé
de la terre sacrée de leurs ancêtres.-

Le jour de la Victoire approche. Le régime criminel d'oppression bri-
tannique s'écroule. L'assassinat politique et juridique des 4 héroïques
martyrs, commis par l'occupant criminel avec tant de ruse barbare, est une
œuvre frappante de l'effondrement prochain de son régime.-

Le sang des combattants héroïques, qui sont allés à la rencontre de
la mort avec un courage sans exemple, sera vengé.-

Les combattants de la Liberté du monde entier vont honorer la mémoi-
re des jeunes héros !

IRGOUN TSEVAI LEOUMI !

Passez à vos amis.-

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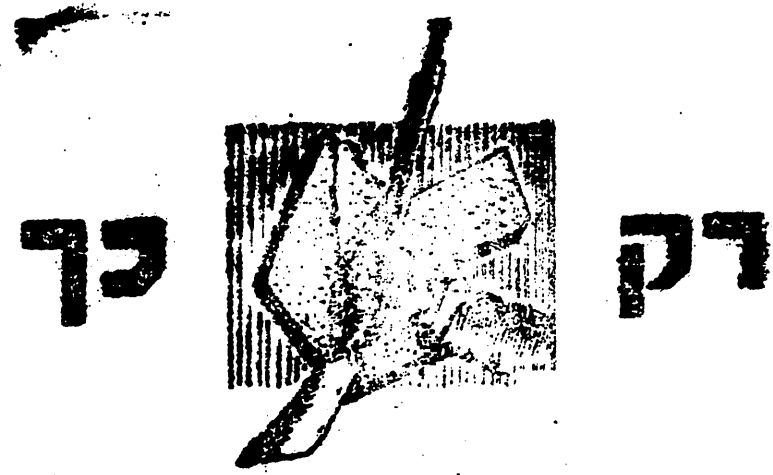
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SECRET

ALL

CONFIDENTIAL



PUBLIE PAR L' INCOU TSEYAI LEOUMI

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P R E S E N T A T I O N

Ce bulletin n'a aucune prétention spéciale.
Une seule phrase suffira à le caractériser:

Nous sommes l'organe de langue française des
forces combattantes hébraïques. (Irgoun Tsévai Lé-
oumi)

Lecteur de langue française! Qui que tu sois!
A quel camp que tu appartiennes! Tu le sais: Nous
combattons pour reconquérir notre indépendance; no-
tre désir sacré est de redevenir nous-mêmes: un
peuple parmi d'autres peuples, respirant l'air pur
d'un ciel libre des miasmes de la servitude. Qui,
mieux que toi, pourra nous comprendre?

Pendant près de quatre ans, tu as versé le
meilleur de ton sang, tu as mené le glorieux effort
de la libération.

Affaibli par une guerre impitoyable à laquelle
des chefs imprévoyants ne t'avaient pas préparé, tu
as fait preuve d'une vitalité qui chez l'ennemi,
s'exprimait par des avions et des tanks, et qui,
chez toi, a pris la forme d'un maquis féroce alors
que, hors des frontières de la patrie, se formait
une armée résolue à vaincre coûte que coûte.

Les conditions dans lesquelles se poursuit
l'effort de notre armée souterraine sont, encore

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2/A

plus difficiles que celles dans lesquelles tu te
mouvais. Tu avais à combattre contre un oppresseur
hai, abhorré partout en Europe et dans le monde; un
ennemi qui avait mis bas tout masque et qui se
présentait à l'humanité chargé de crimes, armé
jusqu'aux dents; poussant ses armées aguerries le
désir cupide de conquérir, d'opprimer, de soumettre
l'esprit de liberté, de transformer les masses al-
logènes en serviteurs fidèles de ses objectifs
néfastes. Tes intérêts, de ce fait, se croisaient
avec ceux de tous les peuples asservis qui, dans
leur territoire, menaient, comme toi, le saint com-
bat. En dehors de certaines cliques qui avaient
préféré la quiétude de leur vie de chaque jour à
la guerre contre l'asservissement permanent, tes
masses se sont soulevées, aidées dans le dévelop-
pement de leur action par d'autres masses oppri-
mées, agissant en dehors de ton territoire natio-
nal.

Mais notre combat se poursuit dans des condi-
tions beaucoup plus difficiles. Deux mille ans de
dispersion, deux mille ans de migrations incessan-
tes ont enlevé à notre peuple sa combativité d'un
temps. Des chefs "solliciteurs" qui rappellent
trop les présidents des communautés juives dans
les pays de la Gola (exil), ont dirigé nos affaires
de la même façon que s'il agissait de défendre
tel ou tel droit minoritaire devant des Gouver-
neurs réactionnaires ou libéraux. D'autre part:
les forces ennemies appartiennent à une Puissan-
ce qui s'est donnée une autorité dirigeante soci-
aliste ou prétendue telle. Les divers gouverne-
ments britanniques qui ont solennellement promis,
à plus d'une reprise, de permettre au Peuple Juif
la création en Eretz-Israel d'un Home National
ont depuis belle lurette enseveli dans le ca-
veau leurs engagements violés jusqu'à la moindre

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velocité de nous aider à atteindre cet objectif. Mais ces gouvernements couvrent les infractions à leurs promesses d'un manteau de sainteté: Ils doivent veiller au maintien de l'ordre dans ce pays sous mandat: le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes s'oppose à l'instauration d'une indépendance hébraïque: les armées britanniques ne peuvent, à elles seules, assurer le calme dans un territoire habité par deux peuples aux intérêts opposés. Leurs agents, dans le Proche-Orient ont manigancé avec succès afin de transformer le problème des relations hébraïco-anglaises en un problème hébraïco-arabe.-

Ainsi donc, le responsable de la situation actuelle, le facteur britannique a essayé de s'ériger en arbitre d'un conflit inexistant. Il est vrai que, dans le passé, des troubles sanglants à quatre reprises - en 1920, 1921, 1929, et 1936, qui ont semblé étayer la thèse d'après laquelle la convivance hébraïco-arabe n'est possible que grâce à la police anglaise. Mais les armes employées portaient la marque de fabriques anglaises: les munitions étaient fournies par des agents à la solde de l'Intelligence: l'incitation à la révolte provenait de ces mêmes agents. L'objectif était simple: arrêter le développement du Foyer National, justifier la présence d'une armée d'occupation dans ce coin d'Orient indispensable à l'empire. Fidèle au principe: Diviser pour régner, liée d'autre part à des obligations internationales qui empêchaient de considérer ce pays comme un pays conquis ou une colonie de la Couronne, la perfide Albion dispose d'un alibi qu'elle avait monté de toutes pièces. La deuxième guerre mondiale a justifié, du point de vue britannique, les appréhensions de l'empire. Mais le peuple hébraïque a servi, une fois de plus, de bouc émissaire. Les véritables

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Reference

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23A

voie était ouverte devant Garibaldi.

Ayant, la première, lutté pour le droit de l'homme contre l'autocratie de la dictature, la France a toujours été un défenseur acharné des petites nations.

D'autre part,

Evincée du Proche-Orient par la déloyauté d'une puissance prétendument alliée, pourquoi ne verrait-elle en la Grande-Bretagne un ennemi susceptible éventuellement de machiner contre sa souveraineté et ses possessions? L'esprit subtil du Français reconnaîtra toujours à travers le masque souriant de la diplomatie britannique les traits hideux d'une politique de domination ne s'embarrassant pas pour arriver à ses buts, ni de moyens malhonnêtes et ni même de tueries massives. Les Hébreux en Eretz-Israel l'apprennent aujourd'hui à leurs dépens.

Le moment viendra sûrement - et, à notre avis, il est beaucoup plus proche qu'on ne le croit - où ce même monde qui a eu à souffrir de l'occupation et des horreurs nazies, verra en cette Grande-Bretagne qui s'est un jour érigée en défenseur des libertés humaines, la même figure sanguinaire que montra l'envahisseur germanique. Pour réagir, nous ne voulons pas attendre qu'il soit tard. Notre lent travail de préparation prévoit un contact suivi et étroit avec les nations intéressées que la couardise britannique voudra transformer à l'heure H en remparts destinés à retarder la chute de l'Empire.

Ce bulletin cherchera à pénétrer en France et partout ailleurs où le Français est la langue de la pensée, sinon de l'expression. Par son entronise, nous espérons réussir à nous attirer l'aide pleine et entière des peuples qui, parce qu'ils ont souffert comprendront notre combat et nous aideront à :

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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三三三

Abstract *Background:* The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among a sample of young adults in the United States. *Methods:* Data were obtained from the 2004 National Survey of Adolescent Health, a nationally representative survey of 10,000 young adults. *Results:* The prevalence of self-reported depression was 10.1% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 11.2%. *Conclusions:* The prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among young adults in the United States is high. *Keywords:* Depression, anxiety, young adults.

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 270: 105–114

T R E V E

reference: **FO 371/61866**

Nous voulons mettre une fin à cette fausse représentation de la vérité. Nous sommes convaincus que les observateurs, amis, neutres, et même hostiles seront intéressés par l'éclaircissement de la situation. Certainement ils ne veulent pas que les informations ne soient pas contraires aux faits et aux actes.

Nous combattons pendant des années contre l'occupant britannique dans notre pays. Dans cette lutte nous n'avons connu aucune trêve. Même au moment où nous étions exposés à une double persécution - celle de l'ennemi et celle de nos frères peu clairvoyants - nous n'avons jamais arrêté le combat. Notre lutte est une lutte continuelle qui ne cessera que lorsque notre but, la libération du pays, sera atteint. Mais nous n'avons jamais entrepris de frapper chaque vingt qua-

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tre heures. Nous formons un mouvement "souterrain" inspiré par un Idéal historique et basé sur une idée politique. Nous effectuons nos plans d'attaques en conformité avec les nécessités politiques et un but étudié. Nous frappons une fois sur un seul point seulement: d'autres fois, nous frappons sur plusieurs points à la fois; de nouveau, il se passe que nos attaques aient lieu sans interruption pendant quelques jours; et enfin plusieurs jours et même une semaine peuvent passer entre une opération et la suivante. Tout cela est en accord avec les plans politiques et militaires. C'est, sans aucun doute, un des facteurs de notre force. Parce que chaque attaque ou suite d'attaques se présente toujours comme une surprise complète pour l'ennemi, qui sait que même si l'Underground reste silencieux, il ne se repose pas.-

La situation changera quand nous surgirons pour entreprendre une bataille décisive. C'est alors que non seulement la lutte sera une lutte continue, mais aussi nos opérations seront effectuées sans interruption.-

Nous sommes sûrs que ce jour viendra, mais nous ne pouvons pas dire quand. Cela dépend de la situation internationale et aussi de l'homogénéité de nos forces. Cela dépend de l'heure propice; et jusqu'à ce qu'elle sonne nous continuerons à combattre dans l'Underground, nos soldats attaqueront et retourneront dans l'ombre.-

Voilà notre façon de lutter. Et si elle est appréciée par tous ceux qui sont intéressés, il y aura moins de surprises, moins de rumeurs et de désappointements, et tout le monde comprendra automatiquement que dans les dernières nouvelles au sujet d'une nouvelle trêve, il y a autant de vérité que dans l'assertion de la Police annonçant l'arrestation de trois de nos membres à Richon-le-Tsion ou ail-

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aleurs ou dans la lettre mystérieuse parvenue aux services publics de l'Information contenant une annonce "officielle" d'une trêve et une gentille demande pour la faire connaître à la presse....

=====

SI O N I I S M E D' H I E R
&
M O U V' E M E N T D E L I B E R A T I O N

=====

Cinquante années auparavant: un visionnaire de génie lançait, à travers le monde, l'idée d'un Etat Juif. Idée-force qui fit son chemin et conquît le Peuple d'Israel.

De cette idée l'Angleterre se servit durant la première guerre mondiale et s'acquit la sympathie active des Juifs en accordant la Déclaration Balfour. Par la suite, ce fut la base de son mandat sur Eretz-Israel.

Le monde fut étonné de l'ascension du sionisme et le fut plus encore devant le Juif colonisateur et paysan.-

Ce monde là, contemple, aujourd'hui, le phénomène étrange d'un Underground Hébreu, fort et décidé qui, en un court intervalle de temps, a transformé le Ychouv Hébreu en Palestine en un facteur politique important et l'Irgoun Tsévaï Léoumi (Organisation Militaire Nationale) en une organisation puissante, jouissant de la sympathie et du concours actif de la population. Ainsi le sionisme mi-philantropique d'hier est devenu Mouvement de Libération Nationale,

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s'opposant efficacement à la politique d'extermination future que l'Angleterre nous réserve en Eretz-Israel. Le terme "extermination" n'est malheureusement pas exagéré: cela a été le sort du Peuple Juif en Espagne, en Allemagne et en Europe. L'Histoire commence à se répéter à un rythme précipité et ce sera notre sort en Eretz-Israel et ailleurs aussi tant que l'Etat Juif souverain ne sera pas un fait.-

....

La politique anti-juive de l'Angleterre en Palestine ne date pas d'aujourd'hui. Elle commence du tout premier moment de la main-mise anglaise en Eretz-Israel. La Grande Bretagne qui devait créer un régime colonisateur, en créa un plein d'obstacles à l'entreprise sioniste dont elle voulut mettre un point final par son Livre Blanc de 1939 avec la défense sur la vente de terrains et l'arrêt de l'immigration. Cette politique fut appliquée froidement durant les années de guerre et a causé la mort de milliers et de milliers de Juifs auxquels on fermait la seule porte de sortie de l'Europe occupée: la Turquie. (Sturma)

Car l'Angleterre en guerre pensait aux probabilités de nouveaux conflits qui résulteraient de la répartition des forces, au lendemain de l'armistice.-

Une Palestine Juive puissante et qui le deviendrait encore plus, c'était une inconnue sur l'échiquier de la politique anglaise, tout comme une Syrie française. On sait comment la France, protectrice séculaire du Levant, en fut expulsée par son alliée de guerre.-

La Ligue Arabe, créée à la fin de la guerre, fut la tentative positive de l'Angleterre pour créer un Bloc régional d'Etats contrôlés par elle. Comme on le voit les moyens d'action en politique ne changent

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is souvent.

Coincidence étrange de l'Histoire: .
La France et le Mouvement Hébraïque de Libération se trouvent alliés de fait devant la politique ennemie des Anglais dans le Moyen-Orient. La France a perdu la Syrie et pourrait, dans un proche avenir, envisager sérieusement le pouvoir catalysateur d'une Ligue Arabe, forte par la grâce de l'Angleterre. La Palestine Juive est la seconde victime de la politique de ces deux facteurs.

Décrire la chasse aux Juif que l'Angleterre mène à travers l'Europe, les mesures raciales et discriminatoires envers les Juifs dans les Etats de la Ligue Arabe et en Eretz-Israel, ne peut être fait dans ce bref aperçu. Le Mouvement lutte devant cette nouvelle menace d'extermination. Le Mouvement de Libération Nationale, l'Irgoun Tsévai Léoumi, combat les armes à la main pour l'existence du Peuple Juif. Le combat est mené en Eretz-Israel. Il est mené à l'Etranger. Rien au monde - et l'échec des menaces et pressions de certains organismes officiels en est la preuve - n'arrêtera cette jeunesse, ce peuple dont la vision du passé est : six millions de frères tués, et celle de l'avenir: l'extermination dont le processus est en cours.-

SUPREME MESSAGE

"Mieux vaut mourir une arme à la main
que de vivre en levant des mains vides
au dessus de notre tête."

Méir FEINSTEIN, Moché BARAZANI

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27

A U P E U P L E !

Avez-vous entendu Bévin ? - Il est décidé à vous mettre dans un ghetto dans votre Patrie. Ils dressent des plans contre la vie de notre Nation.-

La tombe est ouverte à vos pieds - Irez-vous encore trotant derrière vos "leaders" aveugles et défaitistes ? Considèrerez-vous encore les nécessités d'un présent éphémère, au moment où tout votre avenir est en jeu ?

L'heure présente exige de vous:

1^o) La création d'une direction combattante - un gouvernement indépendant.

2^o) L'union de toutes nos forces combattantes en une armée de libération.

3^o) Et combattre... Combattre de toutes les manières et par tous les moyens. Combattre en Eretz-Israel et en exil; dans les villes et dans les villages.-

Combattre sans jamais reculer, ni devant la "Loi Martiale", ni devant aucun sacrifice. Combattre jusqu'à la Victoire, qui viendra sûrement.

L'Eternel, Dieu des Armées, est avec Nous!

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E 5521 / 482 / 31

LF 6317

E 6789

E 7128

E7347

E 7619

E 7666

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61866

<p>1947</p> <p>36</p>	<p>Palestine</p> <p>EASTERN</p>	<p>EY940 /G</p> <p>29</p>
<p>EY940 1482 1G</p> <p>Lord Saverchapel</p> <p>W'ton</p> <p>HY 9</p> <p>Dated 27 Aug</p> <p>Received 28 Aug</p>	<p>Possible terrorist activities in Hamburg on arrival of President <u>Worfield</u> news</p>	
<p>Last Paper.</p> <p>EY630</p> <p>References.</p> <p>(Print.)</p>	<p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>German (Refugee) Dept.</p> <p>Copy M15</p> <p>CO</p> <p>W.O. may</p> <p>29/8</p> <p>Has been</p> <p>Aug 29</p> <p>Made Cabinet Dec =</p> <p>This should be circulated without delay.</p> <p>25/8</p>	
<p>Amended 28/8.</p> <p>8) HIS</p> <p>C.O</p> <p>Mon W.O.</p> <p>Keep done</p>	<p>Referred to Subbuck.</p> <p>M.I. 5 and W.O. were warned by telephone on 30th August and have sent Telegrams to their representatives in Germany.</p>	
<p>(Action completed.)</p> <p>25/9</p> <p>Next Paper.</p>	<p>(Index.)</p> <p>25/9</p> <p>27437 F.O.P.</p>	

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29A

I don't think there is any further action we can take. I know that the authorities in Germany are very much alive to the security problem in connexion with the arrival of these Jews. We have warned W. a M15, who have passed the warning on.

German Refugee Dept. ~~1/4/44~~ J.B.S. ~~Sept. 1~~

We have repeated this cable to Lillbecke and Herford (Int. Div.).

~~1/4/44~~ 3/9
Germ. Ref. Dept.

Eastern Dept.

JB Sept. 4

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

EY940/482/9

The Secretary of State has enquired whether our authorities in Germany are prepared to counter any action which, as suggested in Washington Telegram 4719, may be taken by Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang on the arrival at Hamburg of the three transports carrying the President Warfield's Jewish immigrants. This telegram has been repeated to Berlin and to the Commander-in-Chief at Lubbecke.

In addition on 30th August I rang up M.I.5 and the War Office and was assured that their representatives in Germany were well aware of the possibility of sabotage or terrorist activity. Both M.I.5 and the War Office are, however, passing on this warning from the State Department and a Telegram No. 94832 from the War Office to G.O.C., B.A.E.R., is attached herewith ~~(message)~~

insert MO

J. E. Cable

J.E.CABLE.

2nd September, 1947.

M. S. Beine
Sept. 2

CG Warner
Jan
2/18

CG Warner
2/18

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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E. Dept

AMENDED DISTRIBUTION 30th August, 1947

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP CABINET DISTRIBUTIONFROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Inverchapel
No. 4719
August 27th, 1947.

D: 7.55 p.m. August, 27th 1947

R: 1.50 a.m. August 28th, 1947

Repeated to Berlin
Jerusalem.

A A A A


IMPORTANT.SECRET.

State Department have informed us in confidence that the United States Consul-General in Jerusalem has been told by a source in contact with terrorists that a "concerted effort" by Irgun and Stern gang is to be made in Hamburg on arrival there of Jews taken from "President Warfield" and that "men and materials" are already being assembled for this purpose.

2. State Department were not able to assess the reliability of the report nor do they know what kind of action was meant but they wanted us to know about it.

Foreign Office please pass important to Berlin as my telegram No. 540.

[Repeated to Berlin].

*One view
Prepared for
this*

Are we prepared for this?

EB

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

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32

Desp. 30 Aug 47
DTO 301230 A Aug

To: GOC BAOR

TOP SECRET 94832

A report has been received that an attempt at sabotage by IZL or Stern Gang may be expected on arrival of illegal immigrant convoy at HAMBURG.

Form of sabotage unspecified and reliability of source uncertain.

Message Control.

IMMEDIATE

Dist: DMO
DDMO(A)
MO1, 3, 4
DMI
DDMI(I)
ML3(a) (2 copies)

Foreign Office (Mr. Cable)

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

E/G 33

AMENDED DISTRIBUTION 30th August, 1947

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Inverchapel D: 7.55 p.m. August, 27th 1947
No. 4719
August 27th, 1947. R: 1.50 a.m. August 28th, 1947

Repeated to Berlin
Jerusalem.

A A A A

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

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Foreign Office please pass important to Berlin as my telegram No. 540.

[Repeated to Berlin].

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Glen

34
EY940

28 AUG 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel

No. 4719.

August 27th, 1947.

D. 7.55 p.m. August 27th, 1947.

R. 1.50 a.m. August 28th, 1947.

Repeated to Berlin
Jerusalem

JJJ

IMPORTANT

SECRET

State Department have informed us in confidence that the United States Consul-General in Jerusalem has been told by a source in contact with terrorists that a "concerted effort" by Irgun and Stern gang is to be made in Hamburg on arrival there of Jews taken from "President Warfield" and that "men and materials" are already being assembled for this purpose.

2. State Department were not able to assess the reliability of the report nor do they know what kind of action was meant but they wanted us to know about it.

Foreign Office please pass important to Berlin as my telegram No. 540.

[Repeated to Berlin.]

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38

1947

Palestine

EASTERN

E8271 /G

- 8 SEP 1947 36

E8271 /~~18~~ 31/6
482Ciudad Trujillo
108Dated 4 Sep
Received 8 Sep.Alleged sailings of terrorists
from Europe; destination Venezuela

Last Paper.

E8204

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

2) Mr. Fitzgerald C.O.
Mr. Rogers M.I.S.
9th. Sept.3) Caracas
Ciudad Trujillo
18 Sept4) Mr. Rogers M.I.S.
Mr. Fitzgerald
22. Sept.(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

25/9

11/9

Next Paper.

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
M.I.S. (Mr. Rogers)Referred to: Rio de Janeiro
BaracasThere are no suspect ships under
the Brazilian flag, so far as we
know.

N.A. Dept. ✓

S.A. Dept. ✓ 10/9.

We have no information.

10/9.

we have N.A. Dept. but Dominican "intelligence"
reports are notoriously unreliable, and there have been
badly sourced reports by the discovery of
a plot to overthrow President Trujillo in
which both the Cuban & Venezuelan Govts.
were alleged to be involved

C. W. W. W.
11/9

Telegram

15/9

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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1. Caracas 264 16 Sept.

16 Sept.

Telegram sent to Caracas and Trinidad
Trujillo.

N.A. Deh

S. A. D. K.

Jun 3. 2015.

[Signature] 18/8

2. Cuded Trujillo no 116. of 22/9.

Now me E 9047

[Signature] 3/10

36A

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E8041

28 SEP 1977

37

Mr. MacRae

No. 108

D.12.59 p.m. 4th September, 1947.

No. 108 D.12.59 p.m. 4th September, 1947.
4th September, 1947. R. 8.00 p.m. 4th September, 1947.

R. 8.00 p.m. 4th September, 1947.

F F F F

SECRET

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informs me that the Dominican Republic delegation in Rio reports on good authority that ship or ships under the Brazilian flag are leaving European port with Jewish terrorists supported by Communist funds, alleged destination Venezuela via Trinidad. They are seeking further details.

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Reference:

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Q

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DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

Sir G. Ogilvie-Forbes
No. 264

D. 10.03 p.m. 16th September 1947.

16th September 1947. R. 9.10 p.m. 16th September 1947.

FFFFF

Your telegram No. 462 to Rio de Janeiro.

Jewish terrorist for Venezuela.

Can you indicate date and name of European port of departure.

18 SEP 1947

78 SEP 1947

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No. E 8271/482/G

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Secret.
Confidential.
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Open.

J.E.C.

F.O., 39

Despatched 10/17/1941 M.

Draft.

CARACAS No 281

CIUDAD TRUJILLO

No 78

Telegram.

No. 78

(Date) Sept 18

Repeat to:—

En Clair.

Code.

Cypher.

Distribution:—

Departmental No. 1

Copies to:—

Mr. Boyer M.I.S
Mr. Fitzgerald C.O.

(CARACAS)

Telegram no. 264 of 16th September: Jewish terrorists

My telegram no. 462 to Rio de Janeiro repeated CIUDAD TRUJILLO Telegram no. 108 to Foreign Office.

2. (CIUDAD TRUJILLO only) Please reply to CARACAS telegram under reference, which has been repeated to you.

18/9

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Restricted

EN CLAIR

DEPARTMENTAL NO:1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CARACAS NO:281

CIUDAD TRUJILLO NO:78

September 18th 1947

D.10.17 p.m. 18th September 1947

Caracas telegram No:264^{4 4 4 4 4} [of 16th September: Jewish terrorists].

My telegram No:462 to Rio de Janeiro repeated
Ciudad Trujillo telegram No:108 to Foreign Office.

2. (Ciudad Trujillo only). Please reply to Caracas telegram under reference, which has been repeated to you.

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

41	Palestine EASTERN	E9047/G 43
E9047/482/C Chancery, Caracas to AS Dept. 156. Y. 4Y. Dated 19 Sept Received 20 Oct	Report that Jewish Colonists are on their way to Trinidad and Venezuela	
Last Paper E8704	(Minutes) Letter to Caracas Chancery	
References E9047/482/C	N.A. Dept. 7/10. S.A. Dept. a/a B.M.B. 9/10.	
(Print)	3/10	
(How disposed of) Dpt. Caracas Chancery from S. Dept. Oct. 6.12 8) Corro Co (Mr. Fitzgerald) Vis (Mr. Sedger) Oct. 7.12		
(Action completed) 25/10	(Index) W/H	
Next Paper		

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Reference: FO 371/61866

E 9047

44

URGENT
RESTRICTED

British Embassy,
CARACAS.

OCT

19th September, 1947.

(Ref.156.7.47)

Dear Department,

It is not clear, from Foreign Office telegram No. 281 of September 18th, about the report originating in Rio and transmitted through Ciudad Trujillo about Jewish terrorists supposed to be on their way to Trinidad and Venezuela, whether you have transmitted the enquiry we made in our telegram No. 264 of September 16th onward to the source of the report.

So far as we are concerned the source is Ciudad Trujillo; and as we have no means of direct cypher communication with that capital, we must leave it to you to determine whether or not the date of departure of the alleged Brazilian vessel or vessels and the name of the port can be ascertained.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs here will be glad of any information which will enable the mysterious vessel or vessels to be identified.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

South American Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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(2/47) (14728) Wt. 11489-144 250m 5/47 G.S.S.

Registry
No. E 9047/482/6

Top-Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
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Open.

Draft.

To

Blancery
4th. Embassy
Baracas

from
Eastern Dept.

Copies (with copy
of ref.)
to:

C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
N.I.S. (Mr. Langer)

October 6th¹⁹⁴⁵

+ 2 op/se.

Dear Blancery,

In your letter no. 156-7-47
of the 19th September to
Fourth American Dept., you asked
for further information about
the Jewish terrorists supposed
to be on their way to Trinidad
and Venezuela, as reported in
binned Tujillo telegram # no. 108
to us.

2. We repeated your telegram
to binned Tujillo, whose
~~now tell us that they~~
~~can give no further particulars.~~
telegram no. 116 to us
was repeated to you. and This
stated that they could give
no further particulars. /3.

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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CSA

Yours ever
Eastern Dept

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OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

6th October, 1947.

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(E 9047/482/G)

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

In your letter No.156.7.47. of the 19th September to South American Department you asked for further information about the Jewish terrorists supposed to be on their way to Trinidad and Venezuela, as reported in Ciudad Trujillo telegram No.108 to us.

2. We reported your telegram to Ciudad Trujillo, whose telegram No.116 to us was repeated to you. This stated that they could give no further particulars.

3. As Dominican intelligence reports are notoriously lurid, we do not ourselves attach great importance to this story. There are no Brazilian ships included on our list of shipping suspected of complicity in Jewish illegal immigration, nor can we imagine any motive for Jewish terrorism in Venezuela.

Yours ever,
Eastern Department.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Caracas.

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Yr Wood H/Def
with H^c Alpine
sawed 100
Received 600.

Report of interview between
representatives of U.N.S.C.O.P.
and Itqun Zuai Lemhi.

Last Paper

E9047

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8) ~~Mr. Beoley~~
~~New York~~
~~20. Oct~~

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

(Minutes)

I don't quite see what we are expected to do about this. The Special Committee went out of their ground by interviewing the I_Z_L. but there is not much point in our blackguarding them about it.

S/S has oriented "read"

Qy. x

Jo. Seins
Oct. 9

I agree that there is no use we can make
of it, but ~~I think~~ a copy (? photostat) might
be sent to the Beebe in New York.

P. P. Parin
11/x

✓
Z. BABS, 13. x

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References:

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Tel. No. : Whitehall 7000

Easton

Dear McAlpine,

We spoke this morning about the report published by Irgun Zvai Leumi of the proceedings at the Conference held in Palestine on 24th June between representatives of U.N.S.C.O.P. and the Commander-in-Chief and two leading members of Irgun Zvai Leumi. Subsequently Beith explained to me that you knew about this meeting but had not apparently seen the report. I gathered from him that the interview was a somewhat clandestine affair and that no official reference will be made to it in the published annexes to the Committee's report.

I explained this to the Minister who said that in the circumstances he would like the Foreign Secretary to see the document and to consider whether some use should not be made of it in the discussions which are now proceeding. It seems to him most probable that Irgun themselves will endeavour to make capital out of it.

Yours sincerely,

Richard F. W.

R.D.C. McAlpine, Esq.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
GREAT GEORGE STREET, W.1
S.W.1

1st October, 1947

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Handwritten signature

IRGUN - UNSCOP CONFERENCE

Official Report of the Proceedings at a Conference between
Representatives of the United Nations Special Committee on
Palestine and of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, held in Palestine on
the 24th of June, 1947.

-----oOo-----

Published by the Diaspora Headquarters of the
IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI
By Authority of the High Command in Eretz Israel.

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TUESDAY JUNE 24TH 1947

A conference took place on Tuesday 24th June, 1947 (eight days after the arrival of the Committee in Palestine), between representatives of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and representatives of the Irgun Zvai Leumi. The UNO Committee was represented by its Chairman, Judge E. Sandstrom, Dr. Victor Hoo, and Dr. Ralph Bunche. The Irgun was represented by the Commander in Chief and two leading members of his staff.

The following report was drawn up by a UNO representative and was subsequently passed by both parties.

The Commander inquired about Mr. Lisicky, whom he had expected to be present and the Chairman explained that he had received word about Mr. Lisicky's inclusion in the group only that afternoon and it was too late for him to take any action upon it or even to inform Mr. Lisicky himself.

The Commander sat at the head of the table with his two colleagues on one side with their backs to the window, facing Judge Sandstrom, who was flanked by Drs. Hoo and Bunche. Judge Sandstrom began the discussion by stating that the essential condition of the talk was that nothing should be released concerning the meeting during the period of the Committee's stay in Palestine. The Commander and his colleagues immediately agreed to this.

The Commander first thanked the Committee for the action it had taken with regard to the sentences imposed on the three members of his organization (Irgun) "by the so-called Military Court". He and his organization, he said, had had no illusions as to the outcome, but they appreciated none the less the action of the Committee, all the more so in view of the acceptance by the Committee of the interpretation of the U.N. Assembly's resolution which had been put forward in Irgun's letter, as obliging the British to refrain from the use or the threat of force.

Judge Sandstrom then inquired as to the aims of the Irgun organization and the position which the Commander held in it, or rather, the authority with which he could speak for it.

The Commander explained that Irgun Zvai Leumi means "national military organization". The Irgun was organized some ten years ago. Its objects are to bring about the liberation of the country from the foreign yoke, the attainment of freedom for the Jewish people, and the restoration of Jewish rule in Eretz Israel. Before the war, said the Commander, the Irgun had defended the Jewish people against the organized attacks of Arab groups which had been instigated by the British rulers. Irgun had also brought thousands of Jewish repatriates into the country. This major task was undertaken to save them from an unbearable future in Europe.

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On the outbreak of the war against Hitler, the Irgun recognized the war as a war of all civilized peoples against Nazism. The Irgun realized that Hitler really meant his pronouncement concerning the destruction of Jews. For several years, therefore, the organization undertook no offensive measures in this country (Palestine) because of the danger facing Palestine from Nazi aggression. The organization was kept intact, however. Some members joined up in various Allied Armies, others continued underground organization work.

In the last months of 1943 and the first months of 1944 it became obvious that all of the sacrifices of the Jewish people on the battlefields of the war would be in vain and that Jews in Palestine would be left under oppressive rule with no opportunity to bring back those who wished to return to their Homeland.

Consequently, Irgun issued the declaration of November-December 1943 to the effect that there would be no further interruption of its fight for freedom. News had just come from Europe at the time, although it was still unconfirmed, that the mass slaughter of Jews in Europe had begun in an unprecedented way. Irgun accordingly began operations which, however, were concentrated against the local Government without harming the concentrations of troops in the country, or the allied military machine, since it was essential that nothing should be done to endanger the fight against Hitler.

It was then proclaimed that Irgun's aim was to establish Hebrew rule in Palestine and that Irgun would fight until that objective was achieved.

After this proclamation the operations which Irgun carried out were sometimes large and sometimes limited in scope. This stage of its activity continued for nearly two years.

In the meantime the British Occupation regime continued to keep the doors of Palestine shut against the Jews, even after they were fully aware of the process of slaughter of Jews which was going on in Europe. The British continued to sabotage every effort in Europe to save the Jews.

The Commander cited as one example, the fact that it would have been possible to save the Jews in Hungary before it was completely overrun by the Hitler legions. Turkey, he said, was prepared to give transit visas for these people to Palestine, but all efforts in this direction proved in vain, since the British refused these people admittance, even though this refusal meant certain death for them.

Thus Irgun continued its struggle. The British tried to overcome resistance with the aid of organized Jewish groups, including the Jewish Agency. Some Jewish bodies handed over to the authorities Jews suspected of aiding Irgun.

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The British used the so-called Emergency Regulations which had been promulgated in 1936 and 1937. In their effort to break the spirit of the Jewish people in Palestine, said the Commander, they arrested people whom they claimed to suspect of Irgun affiliations, and put them in concentration camps. Some three hundred of them, he alleged, had been deported to a concentration camp in Eritrea. He emphasized that these were all merely suspects, and that no charges had been laid against them.

At this point the Commander referred to the letter from the Irgun organization which the Committee had received that day requesting the Committee to call on three of the Irgun members now imprisoned at Acre as witnesses of the mal-treatment of political prisoners by the British authorities.

He cited the case of the seventeen year old youth who in 1944 at Haifa had been shot in the leg for posting Irgun posters. Instead of being put in a hospital, the Commander alleged, this youth had been transferred to the Acre prison, had been given no medical treatment and for three days and three nights had been chained to the bunk in his cell, during which period his open wound became infected. The youth's leg later had to be amputated and he subsequently died. This, the Commander observed, was only one of many similar cases of barbaric conduct which he described as "an intolerable crime". A wounded man, he said, whoever he is, has the right to medical treatment, and whoever withholds such treatment is a barbarian.

Continuing with his historical narrative, the Commander stated that when peace came and the elections were held in England and a new British Government of the Labour Party came into being, the Jewish Agency leaders and their supporters in Palestine expected a change. He recalled that two months before the election a conference of the Labour Party in England had been held, at which Mr. Dalton, who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, had said publicly that when Labour came into office it would do all in its power to bring about a happy and prosperous Jewish state in Palestine. A year earlier, continued the Commander, the Labour Party had said that the Jewish National Home had no meaning unless the Jews from the Diaspora were permitted to enter Palestine and become a majority. The same resolution proposed the transfer of the Arab population from Palestine. This latter proposal was an extreme proposition beyond anything ever put forward by any Jewish group.

Britain, he charged, wishes to steal the country for itself and to give it neither to Jews nor Arabs, keeping it as a military base for herself.

At the time of the coming into power of Labour in Britain, Irgun did not share the illusions entertained in other quarters that the Labour Party would keep its promise, and said as much in a public statement at the time. It was, however, prepared to wait, to interrupt operations and to give the new Government every chance to keep its promises, so that if it did not it would expose "British perfidy" to the Jews and the world at large.

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When Labour's intentions became clear Hagana (the word means defence) decided to raise the banner of armed resistance in Palestine. Hagana was the largest of the three organized groups, the other two being the F.F.I. (Fighters for Freedom of Israel) known as the "Stern Group", and Irgun. In October 1945 these three groups reached an agreement to join hands in armed resistance. This agreement remained effective for ten months and this was a period of large scale operations. For example, there was an operation against the railways, on the first of November 1945, which effectively stopped them; there were other operations against air fields, bridges and the like.

In the Irgun tradition, if a British official is regarded as a criminal in his activities, a court trial is held, with the defendant in absentia - this is unavoidable in view of the circumstances of an underground organisation. After a verdict has been reached, the order is given to carry out sentence.

In response to a question as to whether any action was ever taken against Jews, the reply was that Jewish informers in the British Secret Police have on occasion been condemned.

In reply to a question concerning the announcement by Irgun of the establishment of field courts to try British prisoners in consequence of the "British breach of the laws of warfare by killing Jewish captives", it was stated that such courts, though in existence, have not yet had any sentences carried out.

Reverting to the relations between the three resistance groups, the Commander stated that all of the tasks of the three organizations which were combined during the period October 1945 to August 1946 were carried out under the name of the Jewish Resistance Movement.

After ten months of this co-operation, Hagana decided not to continue the struggle. Irgun, on the other hand, decided to continue and in fact was convinced of the necessity of intensifying the struggle, since in Palestine there had been instituted an oppressive rule without precedent in history and hundreds of thousands of Jews were languishing without hope in the Diaspora.

The Commander emphasized that Irgun is an underground organization and is compelled to operate in the only way underground organizations can.

He stated that a document would be sent to the Committee by Irgun which would set forth very clearly and in detail the objectives and demands of the organization.

Asked what connection there is between the Jewish Agency and Hagana, he said that that question should be addressed to the bodies themselves. "We are not spokesmen for either".

With regard to the organization of Irgun, the Commander explained that it was organized and governed by common consent of its members. "We are leaders of the organization and we

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will remain leaders so long as we carry out our mandate".

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Continuing his historical discussion, the Commander observed that the entire history of the Jewish armed organization began twenty-seven years ago with Hagana. In the early stages there were elections of officers by the nucleus of the Organization. Subsequently members of the organization accepted the original leadership. Irgun sprang from Hagana and followed the same method of leadership.

The Commander emphasized that no personal decisions are taken in Irgun. All decision, he said, are taken collectively and are, therefore, majority decisions. There is, he said, no dictatorship.

In summing up the aims of Irgun the Commander stated that these could be expressed very simply as follows:-

1. Irgun considers that Eretz Israel (Land of Israel) is the homeland of the Jewish people.
2. Eretz Israel means both East and West of the Jordan, including Transjordan. "Transjordan", he said, "is an English translation that is incomplete". In the original Hebrew both sides of the Jordan were, in effect, called "Transjordan" - 'Ever-Hayarden Ma'arava' (The Westward side of the Jordan) and 'Ever-Hayarden Mizracha' (The Eastward side of the Jordan). The forefathers of the Jews, he said, conquered Palestine from the present Transjordan side and crossed into Palestine from east to west. Irgun, he said, considers the whole territory as Jewish territory, and aims at the creation of a Hebrew republic under a democratic government.
3. Immediate repatriation of all Jews wishing to be repatriated to Palestine. The exact number of Jewish potential repatriates is unknown but would run into millions. The right of option should be given to all Jews who wish to return to Palestine. Their return is prevented only by British illegal rule and by British armed force, which should be removed. A Jewish government would undertake the repatriation of Jews with international help, perhaps under supervision.
4. We reject any statement made by the Labour Party as to the transfer of any Arabs from the country. There is enough room in Palestine for all, both Jews and Arabs.
5. Since Britain has decided to keep the country under her own control by force of arms there is no other way to accomplish our aims than to meet force with force.

In response to a question concerning Arab immigration from other countries, the Commander replied that the question of admitting Arab immigrants into the Jewish state when it is created would be a matter for the government of that state to decide, just as every State decides its immigration policy. The Irgun had no preconceived prejudice against anybody who might apply for a visa to the Hebrew State.

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The first task of a Jewish government would be to bring back to the country all Jews wishing to be repatriated. He emphasized that every Jew had a natural right to return to Palestine, and that the Jews had a de jure majority in the country. In fact, he said, the Jews now are only a de facto minority in Palestine because the British would not let in all of those from outside who wished to come in. Once that obstacle is removed, it will be only a matter of months before Jews are a majority de facto as well. In reply to a question concerning the technical and physical difficulties of transferring large numbers of Jews to Palestine, the Commander referred to the statement made by a United States Army general that he could evacuate Jews from the European camps in a matter of weeks. He referred to the mass Turkish-Greek exchange of populations in 1922, effected in a matter of months. What was possible then was emphatically possible now, with the gigantic strides in modern technical knowledge.

The Commander explained that politically the Irgun proposal is not to establish immediately a permanent Jewish government in Palestine but only a provisional Hebrew government to which power would be transferred for the specific task of accomplishing the repatriation of all Jews who wish to be repatriated. After this has been accomplished the provisional government will resign and then free elections will be held, participated in by both Jews and Arabs, and the permanent government will thus be established. In this Government there could be Arab Ministers, perhaps an Arab Vice-President. The provisional government would be democratic because it would represent the rightful owners of the country, but it would not be based on elections. The Commander pointed out that this had happened in numerous states, in France and twice in Czechoslovakia.

The question was asked as to how long the provisional status would last. The Commander replied that it would last until all of the rightful citizens of Palestine are in the country. But, he cautioned, it is necessary to understand that in the creation of the Jewish state and the repatriation of Jews to it one cannot take normal circumstances and criteria as the standard. The Jews in Europe, he said, have gone through such ordeals that they are prepared to live in tents in Palestine if necessary. They will suffer when they come here, and it will take time, but it can be done quickly. He again referred to the one and a half million people who were exchanged between Greece and Turkey in 1922 in approximately nine months.

The question was asked whether, if the British were out of the country and the Jewish state could be created the Irgun would dissolve.

The Commander answered: Yes.

Asked what the Irgun would do in the case of partition, he pointed out that none of the Irgun members will accept any carving up of the territory which they consider to be the property of the Jewish state of Palestine; but it was early to speak of what the methods of resisting the carving up would be.

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The Commander was asked what the Iraqi position would be if the Jewish state and Jewish immigration did not develop as quickly as he thought or hoped for, and the Arabs continued to have a numerical majority in the country and voted against immigration. He replied: "How could such elections take place in Palestine?" Any such elections, he stated, would be illegal because they would exclude all those Jews outside who had a right to be inside the country. Any Jew wishing to return to the country from which his forefathers were expelled has the right to do so.

The Commander observed that twenty-five years ago there were only one hundred thousand Jews in Palestine. The preamble to the Mandate under the League of Nations referred to the historical relations between the Jewish people and Palestine. The Jewish claim was not based on the Mandate but on the natural right of the Jews to their country which was as self-evident as the right of a Swede to Sweden or a Frenchman to France. The Mandate only recognized that natural right. The Jewish state as he envisaged it could accommodate all Jews wishing to come to it. He could not say how many of the American Jews or of the Jews in Sweden might wish to come.

With regard to the absorptive capacity of the country the Commander pointed out that in ancient times in Palestine there were between five and seven million people. Transjordan, he said, is absolutely empty, with only four people to each square kilometer. He emphasized strongly that Palestine belongs not only to the people now in the country but to the Jews abroad as well.

Asked how the Jews would solve the overcrowding problem that would arise after, say, 300 years, even if they developed their state on both sides of the Jordan, he replied: "What will they do in 300 years in other countries, like China?"

It was pointed out to the Commander that the settlement of Jews in Palestine created Arab resentment and that this might lead to opposition by force, and he was asked what Irgun would do in such a contingency. He replied that Irgun does not believe in such a phenomenon as independent Arab opposition to Jewish repatriation. All Arab opposition, he said, is instigated by the British themselves. He quoted King Faisal's letter to Dr. Weizmann, in which King Faisal declared that Palestine should be a Jewish country. The British, he continued, had instigated the Arabs to take up an attitude of opposition to the Jewish state. Nevertheless, the Jewish population increased from one hundred thousand (ca.) to seven hundred thousand. Theoretically the Arabs opposed any increase in the Jewish population. He cited an article in the Egyptian press of the previous day quoting Jamal Hussein to the effect that partition also would mean war. But, asked the Commander, are such threats serious, and are they to be taken seriously? If so, and if we are to have "war" anyhow, not even unjust expediency is served by denying Jewish rights. On the other hand, if these are empty threats - and he believed that they were - then they must not be taken seriously any more than are similar threats, in relation to the satisfaction of Jewish claims in the whole or part of Israel.

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Irgun, he said, will defend the Jewish people against anyone who attacks them, Arab or otherwise. But he did not believe that the Arabs would actually go to war. This, he said, is all British propaganda. If the British left the country, he continued, there would be peace. Should the Jews, however, be attacked, they could protect themselves. He was absolutely sure of this.

Irgun, he said, does not believe the Iraqi, Lebanese or Syrians would attack the Jewish State. They are not serious military forces unless they can secure foreign assistance. If they did attack, he had not the slightest doubt the Jews would win the day.

The Commander suggested that the Committee should ask Mr. Gurney, the chief secretary of the Palestine Government, when the so-called Arab Higher Committee was elected by the Arab people,

The Commander was asked what proof he could produce for his allegation that Arab opposition had been instigated by the British. He replied that after the Balfour Declaration British generals made public speeches declaring that there would be no Jewish state in Palestine, that only limited Jewish immigration would be permitted, etc. Unofficially, he added, British officials, police officers, etc., go through Arab villages spreading rumours of threatened Jewish attacks, encouraging Arabs to oppose Jews, promising them arms, etc. He said the Hagana had in its archives detailed proofs of these allegations. He pointed out that despite Haj Amin El Hussein's instigation of the Arabs against the Jews in Jerusalem in 1920, he had been pardoned and undemocratically given the post of Mufti.

The Commander was asked what his reaction would be to a proposal for partition. He replied that Irgun rejects partition and will fight against it. First of all, as a matter of principle. A country, he said, is a thing no one is entitled to trade. We cannot give up any part of our country, which has been defended for generations by Jews who hope to come back to it. Thus, he said, we reject partition first of all on the basis of principle, but partition is moreover impractical. Allegations have been made in United Nations meetings that Jews and Arabs cannot live together, that their aims and aspirations are irreconcilable, and therefore partition is necessary; but actually if these allegations are true then partition is impossible since no line of demarcation can actually provide for the peoples of this country living apart from each other. We have no confidence in Government statistics, he said, which are fabricated for political purposes. For example the British Government said that there were one million two hundred thousand Arabs in Palestine. But where are they to be found. A census was taken in 1931 and the bulk of the Arab population was illiterate. The Arab headmen in the villages received a shilling for each birth they reported.

The nucleus of large populations was always to be found in cities. Where, he asked, were the large Arab cities?

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The only Arab cities worthy of the name were Jaffa, Nablus and parts of Haifa and Jerusalem. Irgun proposed a census of all of Palestine to be carried out under international control.

The Commander continued that if the larger plan of partition was taken (that is, along the lines of the Jewish Agency proposal) there would be an Arab majority, according to present government statistics. In order to establish the Jewish majority there repatriation would be needed, precisely as for a Jewish majority in the whole country.

He stated that Irgun was opposed to the transfer of populations, either Arab or Jewish, which some people had suggested as a means of carrying out partition. It was not moral to remove people from their homes against their will. There was no need, in fact, for any transfer of population from Palestine or within Palestine, since there was room for all there. There was no possibility, he said, of exchanging populations. Under a partition scheme the majority of the Jews now in Palestine would live in a ghetto state behind an artificial boundary. No exchange of population in Palestine could be made without the use of force.

The Commander was asked whether a solution might be acceptable to Irgun which would provide for a federal state in Palestine, with the different parts having self-government somewhat along the lines of the states in the United States or the cantons in Switzerland with an over-all central government.

He replied that the form of government in the future state of Palestine and the details of its constitution, etc. would have to be approved by the parliament of Palestine. It was first necessary to decide on the principle. What is Palestine from the point of history? Is it a Jewish state or not?

A federal state along the lines of the Morrison plan, he said, would mean the same thing as that on which the British are now trying to get the agreement of the United Nations in order to perpetuate their illegal occupation rule.

He stated that Irgun based no claim on the League of Nations mandate but on the historical fact that Palestine had been Jewish territory for generations. As far back as 3000 years ago there was a Jewish State here, from which ultimately the forefathers of the present-day Jews were expelled by force by the Romans. The people of Lidice, whose town was obliterated by the Germans, came back after the war to rebuild their homes and their lives. It was their natural right. So it was with the Jewish return to Palestine.

The Arabs had never created an Arab government in Palestine. This had never been an Arab country.

He said that the Irgun reply to any proposal is that if the Jewish people are allowed freely to return under their own rule and the principle of the unity of the whole country is recognized, then all the rest is mere detail.

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The Jewish state must be the first condition as the repatriation of Jews is not possible except in a Jewish state.

Under a federal system the door might be closed to repatriation to some parts of the country and this would be against one of Irgun's basic principles.

A question was asked as to what the meaning of Palestine as a homeland for the Jews might be for the Irgun.

The Commander replied that the meaning was an independent country ruled by its rightful owners and that the Jews are the rightful owners.

He was asked what might happen to Arab land holdings in a Jewish state of Palestine. He replied that land now held by Arabs would be retained by them, but that in the new Palestine there would be need for agrarian reform. As in ancient times latifundia exist in Palestine. There are vast lands held by Arab feudal landlords which are never worked, and large tracts held by the British. The government of the new Palestine would have to adjust this situation. Every Arab and every Jewish farmer would have to be assured of enough land for a prosperous self-supporting farm.

The Commander was asked whether Irgun would fight against a solution which might be acceptable to the majority of the Jewish people but which did not meet all of the aims and conditions set by the Irgun. He replied that no majority of this generation of the Jewish people had the right to give up the historic title of the Jewish people to their country, a title which belonged equally to all generations to come. He was convinced, he said, that the Jewish people as such would accept no solution contrary to Jewish tradition. If they were prepared to do so, it was premature to say what Irgun would do. Irgun, he added, is educating its young men now on the question of principle. One does not give up a principle, he pointed out, for opportunistic reasons.

The Commander was asked if he would state the reasons for the opposition to the British by the methods used by the Irgun - was it to force the evacuation of their troops, to release Jewish prisoners, or for what other purposes. He replied that what Irgun might be able to attain would be a result of careful action on the basis of proportionate forces. The British, he said, have more than we have, but they also know that we are not easily crushed. What we wish is complete evacuation by the British, the removal of British rule, the setting up of a provisional government and the creation of the Jewish state. The British, he said, had previously told the world that they were here to protect the Jews against the Arabs, but General D'Arcy told the Anglo-American Committee that if the British left the country the Jews would control it in twenty-four hours - thus insinuating that the British had to remain in order to protect the Arabs from the Jews.

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In response to a statement, the Commander asked the question: "Is it true we have no support of the Jewish people? How could we resist if this were true, in face of the enormous number of British police and troops here? We are convinced that we must fight or the Jewish people will be destroyed. We are not professional fighters, we don't take pleasure in shooting or being shot. Remember we have lost six million people and every Jewish life is the more precious to us. But we fight for a purpose, to avoid subjugation and utter destruction."

The Commander pointed out that the fight of his organization did bring troubles to the Jewish people - curfew, restrictions, retaliations, etc. But suffering, as every people that had fought knew, was inseparable from the struggle for independence. He added "We are not just a handful of fanatics. We live and gain strength even though we bring troubles to the Jewish people."

There was no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Jewish people were in favour of the struggle. When the Jews had an opportunity of demonstrating their support - which was not always possible - they did so. For example, he pointed out that when the Hagana fought, the Jewish people had utilised the opportunity to applaud the struggle.

The Commander, raising a legal point, contended that even under the Mandate there is absolutely no right for a British Military Court to exist in Palestine. The Mandate, he said, differentiated between forces raised in Palestine and British forces. The latter are regarded as foreign forces, and it follows that British military courts have no right to be here at all even on the basis of the Mandate. He emphasized that this point made no difference to the struggle, which would go on in any case, but it should interest the Committee.

The Commander stated that the Irgun members consider themselves legal soldiers engaged in a legal fight and that they considered the British to be here illegally. He stated that Irgun had lost many of its men in killed and wounded and that it accepted this as an inevitable result of its operations. The British, he said, had executed four of their members, but Irgun did not cease its activities as a result of this, but rather it intensified them. "It inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and the price is not paid yet." After the executions, he observed, came Acre. Acre, he said, was no small feat. The fight will go on. The British suggestion that they might be prepared to forgo executing Irgun members if the Irgun stopped fighting is ridiculous blackmail. "Go to Acre, and ask the three boys sentenced to death whether they are prepared to buy their lives at the price of our struggle. They sent me letters, just as Dov Gruner did, all saying: 'Whatever happens, fight on!'" He added "We are all prepared to give our lives." No member of Irgun, he said, ever asks for mercy. The Commander was questioned as to the Irgun attitude towards the General Assembly's appeal for a truce during the period of the United Nations

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

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inquiry. He replied that in connection with this appeal Irgun had sent to the Committee a reasoned document and had stated publicly that it was prepared to cease operations during this period but only on condition that the British should cease their repressive actions also during this period. To illustrate this condition, he referred to the use of British air and naval forces to intercept ships at sea carrying Jews wishing to come to Palestine, the promulgation of death sentences, searches and the imposition of curfews. These, he said, are acts of repression which the British must cease if Irgun is to observe the truce. Any one-sided cessation of operations, he said, is impossible.

The Commander expressed the hope that the Committee would go to Europe and would see the men in concentration camps who have been there - first in Germany and now in the "liberated camps" - for seven or eight years. He added that the camps in Europe were not the whole problem, only a part of it, but they reflected the problem in its most dire form.

The Commander expressed the fear that the General Assembly in September will not have time enough to deal with this problem and that a second committee would be appointed to come to Palestine again and that during all this time men, women and children would be languishing in concentration camps in Europe.

He stated flatly that if the British execute Irgun men, Irgun will execute British men - also by hanging. Irgun men, he said, are soldiers. Irgun, he said, is absolutely convinced that it fights not only for the independence of Palestine but for the right of free men.

In response to a question the Commander replied that the Anglo-American Committee had had no contact with Irgun. He stated that Irgun had sent a memorandum to the American members of the Committee but had not sent it to the British members. He added that some individual American members of the Anglo-American Committee had tried to contact Irgun but that it was not possible to do so at that time for security reasons.

The Commander explained that the Stern group had come out of the Irgun. They too are fighters, he observed. The Stern group came out as an independent group in 1940 as a result of the splitting of Irgun for various reasons. It was widely believed, he said, that the reason for the split was that Abraham Stern, then a member of the Irgun command, had opposed the Irgun proclamation of an armistice during the war against Hitler. This was not true. Stern had subscribed to that proclamation together with the rest of the Irgun Command. The split had come a year later. The relations now between the two groups are good. Irgun is larger but he would not say that Irgun is better.

In response to a question as to what might be the effect on future Jewish youth of training them to disregard the law, the Commander replied that the Irgun members are trained to oppose what the British called "law" because it was the law of occupation.

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- 14 -

the text of the notes taken at the meeting, provided he gave them a prior opportunity to see these notes before their release.

This was agreed to by the Chairman.

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Reference: **FO 371/61866**

<p>43 1947</p>	<p>Palestine EASTERN</p>	<p>E9543/G 64</p>
<p>E9543/482/C Cairo 2009 dated 13 Oct Received 14 Oct</p>	<p>Plot for assassination of Brigadier Clayton.</p>	
<p>Last Paper. E9251</p>	<p>(Minutes.) See within</p>	
<p>References.</p>	<p>1. W.O. command cin e Ref C, 1/19575 10 Oct.</p>	
<p>(Print.)</p>	<p>I think this is a sensible idea. Security Dept. agree.</p>	
<p>(How disposed of.) Tel) Cairo 1922. Oct. 16. Rtd Bagdad 882. Jerusalem.</p>	<p>Draft tel. approving Security Dept. 15/10 Personnel Dept. 22/10 J.S. Denis Oct. 15 16.8</p>	
<p>(Action completed.) 25/2/10</p>	<p>(Index.) 16/11</p>	
<p>Next Paper. (E2164/109/C 1948)</p>		

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Reference: FO 371/61866

E

E9545

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11 OCT 1947

Cypher/OTP

FILES.FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Bowker. D. 6.14 p.m. 13th October, 1947.
 No. 2009.

13th October, 1947. R. 7.52 p.m. 13th October, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem and Bagdad.

IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET.

Following for Middle East Secretariat.

Palestinian Government have passed to me a report from a well-informed source that one of the main objectives of the Stern group is assassination of Brigadier Clayton and that the Stern group branch in Alexandria is particularly active. I have informed Secretary-General at Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in the absence of the Prime Minister and Under-Secretary) of this report and Chief of Police, with whom we are also in direct contact, to institute additional police protection for Clayton. Embassy Security Officer is confirming that all measures which we consider necessary are in fact being taken.

2. I have asked Palestinian Government to keep me closely informed and to let me have at once any further information.

3. Although Egyptian police will doubtless do their best, I am sceptical about their ability to provide Clayton with really effective protection in Cairo against so ruthless and efficient an organisation as the Stern Gang. I therefore think it would be prudent for him to leave Egypt for a time as soon as possible. Clayton considers that he could usefully visit Bagdad and I have asked His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires there if such a visit would be convenient. I imagine that it should be easier to protect Clayton in a country like Iraq where Jews from Palestine are more conspicuous and more rigorously controlled.

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RECEIVED IN C.S.

14 OCT 1947

15 OCT

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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COPY

ADVANCE COPIES

From C.inC MELF

R. 10 Oct 47

To War Office.

DTO. 090845B Oct.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET GI/19575

EQ545 G
14 OCT 1947

Reliably reported from Palestine that Stern Group have posted notices to effect that they are observing truce in Palestine until UNO makes decision ~~provided~~ provided there is no provocative action by British. Other posters announce Stern intend assassinate Mr. Bevin and Brig Clayton.

Distribution by MI3.

DMO
DDMO(A)
D Plans
MO 1, 4.

DMI
DDMI(I) (O&S)
MI 3, 3a(2) 11.
Foreign Office (Mr Beith, Eastern Dept.)
Colonial Office (Mr Fitzgerald)

copy sent to Private Secretary
Mr. Burgess 8/11/47
Security Dept 13/10

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1	1	1	1	1	1

Reference:

FO 371/61866

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(43555) Wt. 48698-114 200m 2/47 G.S.St. Gp. 620

Registry
No.

E9545/4849

~~Top Secret~~

~~Secret~~

Confidential.

Restricted

Open

Draft. Tel.

Cairo 1922

Oct 16

Repeat

Bagdad 882

Jerusalem

En clair

Cypher

Files

Sec. 16/10
Security Dept.

Just

13 Oct. 15

15/1 X

Date

Despatched

Immediate

~~IMPORTANT~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Your tel. No. 2009 [of Oct. 13:
Brigadier Clayton]

I approve your
suggestion.

BAGS

15 X

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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<p>44 1947</p>	<p>Palestine EASTERN</p>	<p>E9604 /G 15 OCT 1947 69</p>
<p>E9604/482/c Bagdad 954 dated 14 OCT Received 15 OCT</p>	<p>Protection of Brigadier Clayton against Jewish terrorist activities</p>	
<p>Last Paper. E-9545 References.</p>	<p>(Minutes.) We have no trace of the reference, but this may refer to Brigadier Clayton, whom the Stern Gang are anxious to kill. Mr. Walker 12/10/47</p>	
<p>(Print.) (How disposed of.)</p>		
<p>(Action completed.) 25/20/10</p>	<p>(Index.) W.H.</p>	
<p>Next Paper.</p>		

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E9604

15 OCT 1947

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM BAGDAD TO CAIRO

70

Mr. Busk.
No. 325.

D. 3.01. p.m. 14th October
1947.
R. 4.26. p.m. 14th October
1947.

14th October 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 954.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Your telegram No. 272.

I have asked Director General of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (an ex-Inspector General of Police) in confidence whether the Iraqi Government would be able to provide adequate police protection. I have his assurance and I am confident of their ability to provide such protection.

2. We will put him up in Embassy House.

.....

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61866

8) retained

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1958

1482/31

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E10001 / G
72

Escaped Jewish Terrorists:
A. Risi.

Dated 24 Oct
Received 25 Oct.

(Minutes.)

Copies to: C.O. (Mr. Fitzgerald)
N.I.S. (Mr. ~~Reiger~~)
W.O. (LT. COL. ~~Chenkins~~)

28/10

FO 371/61866

(How disposed of.)
 3) Mr Fitzgerald C.O
 Mr Seager H15
 Lt Col Chantrel W.O
 30. Oct.

(Index.)

всх.

30471 F.O.P.

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E 10001

E 73

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

27 OCT
FROM ADDIS ABABA TO ASMARA

Mr. Weld Forester
No. 140
October 24th, 1947.

D. 2.45 p.m. October 24th, 1947.
R. 5.17 p.m. October 24th, 1947.

Repeated to FOREIGN OFFICE No. 510 (For Colonial Office)
High Commissioner Jerusalem (and for Candel)
British Middle East Office Cairo (for S.I.M.E.)

SECRET

Jewish escapees.

Mr. Farquhar's telegram No. 79 May 14th to Asmara.

Enquiry has been received from American Consulate
Addis Ababa whether we knew anything against A. Rispi, a
Russian Jew now in Paris who has applied to the American
Consulate there for visitor's visa for United States.

2. I have informed American Consulate here that an
individual called Rispi who may be identical with a man who
escaped from Asmara in 1945 sailed from Jibuti for Paris
via Marseilles in January last.

3. American Consulate then informed me that a man
of this name came to Ethiopia in 1942. I gather from the
Far East and was imprisoned for entering Ethiopia without
travel documents. Further that he re-appeared in
Ethiopia in 1946.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

SSSSS

27 OCT
1947

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FO 371/61866

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Piece 61866

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E 10085/482/31

A diagram showing a 6x2 grid. The top row contains numbers 1 through 6. Below the grid is a ruler with markings from 0 to 10. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are placed below the ruler at positions corresponding to the columns of the grid.

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References:

FO 371/61866

<div style="text-align: center;"> <i>Palestine</i> EASTERN </div>		E11086 /G 75
48 31 E11086 14821e C.O. Command Dated 23 Nov Received 25 Nov	Recognition of Hagana by Palestine Govt. Palestine Tel 2240.	
Last Paper E11085 References E10444/957/31	(Policing of Palestine Areas evacuated by us) (Minutes) The Colonial Office are not taking any further action on this telegram. They think it right that the High Commissioner should be using his discretion in this matter and they agree generally with his line. The position appears to be as follows. The High Commissioner has refused to recognise the Hagana but is disposed to agree to the formation of a Jewish Civic Guard, which would presumably be the Hagana with a different name. He is prepared to agree to the establishment of a similar organisation by the Arabs, but the latter are much less well organised than the Jews, and all they would be able to put up is the local Arab police. As regards the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force the G.O.C. will have discretion to disband it at a suitable moment after giving H.M. Minister at Amman prior notice so that he can inform King Abdullah. I think it is clear that we must simply disband this force and avoid making any arrangements which would suggest that we had passed it on as a fighting unit to the Arab side. <i>It is up to the Arabs to organise themselves - we can't do everything for them</i> <i>J.G.S. Beith</i> J.G.S. BEITH. 28/11/47 See further minute 10 Dec. 12	
(Print) (How disposed of)		
(Action completed) 2F 31/m	(Index) Wp	
Next Paper		

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Reference:
FO 371/61866

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INWARD TELEGRAM

E11086 19
enter 5 am
25 NOV 1947
76

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 23rd November, 1947.

R. 23rd " " 20.45 hrs.

No. 2240 Top Secret and Personal.

Addressed to the S. of S.

Repeated to U.K.D.E.L. New York (S. of S. please
pass as my telegram No. 1624 for Martin).

Your telegram No. 2895.

I do not think Jews will ask for recognition of
Hagana by the Palestine Government. In fact, Ben Gurion has
told me that they would not do so. If they did I should refuse
it.

2. We have been discussing with the Agency a
proposal made by them for formation of an anti-terrorist
"Civic Guard". After the recent murder of British civilians at
Haifa and of soldiers and police in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, I
sent for Ben Gurion and told him that I wished to know within a
few days what positive steps the Jews themselves now propose to
take against terrorism, since this could not go on unchecked
and the Police were still receiving practically no assistance
from people. The plan of a Civic Guard has developed since this
conversation. This civilian force would be organised under
Vaad Leumi, recruited largely from the Hagana and armed by
them and used to patrol Jewish towns and villages with a view
to preventing terrorist activities and, if necessary, shooting
to kill. I propose to give this plan a trial in Tel Aviv -
Ramat Gan - Petah Tikvah area, from which British and Arab
Police will be withdrawn leaving only Jewish Police who will be
kept informed by the Civic Guard of the latter's plans and

activities.

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Reference:

FO 371/61866

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activities. I have naturally considered whether members of the Civic Guard should have the status of Special Constables, but the Jews do not want this and prefer to accept possible consequences of acting outside the law. They have asked for assistance in arming this force with semi automatic weapons, but this has naturally been refused.

3. The scheme is obviously fraught with practical difficulties but, as it represents the best that the Jews find themselves able to do to deal effectively with their terrorists, and as one of our main objects from now on must be to prevent loss of British lives, I consider that it is worth trying. I have Ben Gurion's assurance that neither this force nor the Hagana would ever be used against the British.

4. On the Arab side there is no question of our recognising Nejjada or Futuwa which have no real roots in the Arab community and are in no way analogous to the Hagana. They are almost obsolete. But our tacit acceptance of a Jewish Civic Guard would probably necessitate some assistance to Arabs to organize their own protection, and I should propose to give this by way of offering to support development of local bodies of armed watchmen employed by Arab local authorities in a capacity similar to that of Municipal Police, who existed in Palestine before the Palestine Police Force was formed. This support would include the issue of arms. There will be some 3,000 Arab Regular Police and 5,000 temporary additional Constables whose appointments will be terminated on the date of withdrawal of the Government, and many of these could be absorbed into purely local security force of this nature under the control of local authorities.

5. I have not considered the possibility of United Nations Commission taking over the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force as a nucleus for Militia for Arab States. I am told that the Trans-Jordan Government is considering offering to take it over if it can persuade His Majesty's Government to pay for it. I should see no objection to handing it over to the Commission if they ask for it (but not otherwise) and, of course, without its British officers, but the Arab Police would presumably receive prior consideration for the purpose in view. I should stress again that I believe the Commission will have great difficulty in getting any Arabs to work for them and it should be remembered that the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force are nearly all Palestinians.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for retransmission to U.K.D.E.I.)

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INWARD TELEGRAM

77

Distributed to:-

R.243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. Rees-Williams
Sir S. Caine
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Holding
Mr. Martin
Foreign Office
" "
Cabinet Offices
Ministry of Defence

Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Galsworthy
Mr. Holmer
Mr. Gibson
Mr. Dale
- Mr. Beith.
- Mr. Burrows.
- Commander Evershed.
- Brigadier Cornwall-Jones.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61866

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1947 49	Palestine EASTERN	EMISY /G 28 NOV 1947
E 11157/482/C Sir N. Butler Rio de Janeiro 274 DATED 13 NOV Received 24 Nov.	Report of embarkation of Jewish terrorists sailing to Venezuela. 76	
Last Paper E 11086	(Minutes)	
References E 8271/482/C	copy to Mr. Leeger H.I.S. and under P/L to: Caracas (ref our letter in E 9047)	
(Print)	The Embassy have been most industrious in verifying their investigation of this report. We have never given much credence to the original story and it is, therefore, scarcely surprising that the Embassy have been unable to obtain confirmatory evidence.	
(How disposed of) 8) Mr. Seager H.I.S. 9) Caracas No 156 Dec 5.	N.A. Dept. B. 15/11. S.A. Dept. B. 12/12 B. 24/12 4/12	
(Action completed) 25 307/12	(Index) W.K.	
Next Paper		

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Reference: FO 371/61866



Secret

No. 274
(12/82/47)

27 NOV

BRITISH EMBASSY,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
13th November, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram No. 462 of the 8th September about a report that one or more ships are leaving a European port for Venezuela under the Brazilian flag, with Jewish terrorists aboard, I have the honour to inform you of the results of such investigations as I have been able to make into the matter.

2. I can find no direct evidence to support the story which originated with the Dominican Delegation in Rio de Janeiro. The only service of Brazilian vessels sailing to Europe is the Lloyd Brasileiro, and these ships always return directly to Brazil. They can therefore be ruled out. According to the Secretary of the Merchant Marine Commission, non-Brazilian vessels could be bought without the permission of the Commission, but could not navigate under the Brazilian flag until they had been registered with the Commission. When a ship is registered the buyers must state for what purpose it is to be used, and this should in theory give the Commission control. There are of course obvious loop-holes in this system.

3. I consequently obtained a list of all ships which had been purchased by Brazilians in 1946 and 1947, a copy of which I enclose. All these vessels however are engaged in the coasting trade.

4. I have instituted enquiries about the owners of three of these vessels, the "Alexander" "Pirauna" and the "Tingui". So far I have not been able to learn anything of interest regarding the owners of the last two. The owner of the first is Mauricio Budianski, a Russian Jew, who also owns the firms of Sociedade Brasil Holanda de Comercio e Industria and Serraria Mucury S.A., a ply-wood factory at Caravelas in the State of Espirito Santo. The vessel "Alexander" which he bought on the 16th January 1947, he has re-named "Marambaia". This, and another vessel, are used ostensibly for carrying wood between Rio de Janeiro and the factory at Caravelas. Senhor Budianski employs in his office three foreign Jews as well as eleven Brazilians. I expect to be able to obtain more information about him in the near future.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Mark Bith

The Right Honourable
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs.

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RELACAO DAS EMBARCAÇÕES NACIONAIS ADQUIRIDAS NO

ESTRANGEIRO DURANTE O PERÍODO DE JANEIRO A SETEMBRO DE 1947

No.	EMBARCAÇÃO			ARMADOR		CONSTRUÇÃO		
	NOME	EX - NOME	DATA DA AQUISIÇÃO	ATUAL	ANTERIOR	ANO	LOCAL	TONELAGEM DE CARGA
1	Alexander	L.S.M.6.....	16. 1.47	Mauricio Budianski	Ignorado	1.944	EE.UU. America do Norte	1.400
2	Bripe 1	L.C.T.(R)(3)No359	- . 9.47	Brito Pereira & Cia.	Almirantado Britânico	Ignor.	Grã - Bretanha	500
3	Hembury	Greenwich	1 . 9.47	Cia.Cabotagem de Pernambuco	D. & R. Grant Limited	1.915	Grã - Bretanha	7.000
4	Loide America ..	-	- . 6.47	Loide Brasileiro	-	1.947	EE.UU. America do Norte	3.129
5	Lourival Lisboa.	Chester	22. 3.47	Soc.Nav.Com.Paraibana Ltda.	The Nelson Lines Incorporation	1.931	EE.UU. America do Norte	Líquida
6	Piranha	-	1 . 3.47	Nav.Com.Sergipe Parana S/A	Ignorado	1.947	Italia	3.000
7	Pirauña	Etlan	- . 4.47	"	Angtartsaktiebolaget Tirfing	1.940	Holanda	480
8	Rio Amazonas ...	Dragon Fly	20. 3.47	Loide Brasileiro	Ignorado	1.945	EE.UU. America do Norte	214
9	Rio Doce	Ring Knot	24. 3.47	"	"	1.945	" " " " "	5.000
10	Rio Guaporé	Coastal Advocate.	2 . 4.47	"	"	1.945	" " " " "	5.000
11	Rio Gurupí	Chain and Crown	26. 3.47	"	"	1.945	" " " " "	5.000
12	Rio Solimões ...	Coastal Expounder	8 . 4.47	"	"	1.945	" " " " "	5.000
TOTAL								40.723

EMBARCAÇÕES QUE INICIARAM O TRÁFEGO EM 1947 MAS

QUE FORAM ADQUIRIDAS EM 1.946.

No.	EMBARCAÇÃO			ARMADOR		CONSTRUÇÃO		
	NOME	EX - NOME	DATA DA AQUISIÇÃO	ATUAL	ANTERIOR	ANO	LOCAL	TONELAGEM DE CARGA
1	Anatolio	Major Arnold W.Ellis	23.11.46	M.L.Albuquerque	Major Arnold W.Ellis	1.920	EE.UU. America do Norte	500
2	Anita	L.C.T.(R)(3)No378	20. 5.46	Carlos Hoepske S/A Com.e Nav.	Almirantado Britânico	Ignor.	Grã - Bretanha	384
3	Corrêa de Sena .	Ignorado	26.11.46	Nav.e Com.Norte Ltda.	Ignorado	"	EE.UU. America do Norte	450
4	Helius	Y - 78	1.10.46	Nav.e Com.Sergipe Parana S/A	Material Progress Corporation	1.944	" " " " "	Líquida
5	Maria Celeste ..	Ignorado	Ignorado	Cia.Nav.São Paulo S/A	Ignorado	1.944	" " " " "(B.A.N.)	840
6	Maria Luiza	"	"	" " " "	"	1.944	" " " " "(B.A.N.)	850
7	Petrenave 1	"	- 3.46	Nav.Petroliífera Ltda.	"	1.945	Grã - Bretanha	1.400
8	Silvia	L.C.T.(R)(3)No.331	20. 5.46	Carlos Hoepske S/A Com.e Nav.	Almirantado Britânico	Ignor.	" " " " "	402
9	Ringui	L.C.T.IV 1543 ..	19. 7.46	Hermínio Brunatto	Ignorado	1.945	" " " " "	630
10	Valente	Glendoyle	6. 6.46	L.G.A. Valente	"	1.919	" " " " "	1.313
TOTAL								Líquida
								7.619

FONTE: Formulários de "Registro de embarcação" (No.88)

<p>1947</p>	<p>Palestine</p> <p>EASTERN</p>	<p>E11485 /G</p> <p>15 DEC 1947</p> <p>81</p>
<p>E11485/482/G³¹</p> <p>Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Chancery to</p> <p>Foreign Dept.</p> <p>November 24th.</p>	<p>Alleged sailing of Jewish</p> <p>refugees for Venezuela</p> <p>Illegal Immigration</p> <p>Senor Budianski.</p>	
<p>Last Paper</p> <p>E111074</p>	<p>(Minutes)</p> <p>Copies as for E11157</p>	
<p>References</p> <p>E11157/482/G</p>	<p>Please see also E11157</p> <p>N.A. Dept. 15/11/47.</p> <p>S.A. Dept. 16/11/47.</p>	
<p>(Print)</p>	<p>6/12</p>	
<p>(How disposed of)</p> <p>8) Mr. Seager H15</p> <p>9) Caracas 158.</p> <p>No 158. Dec 8.</p>		
<p>(Action completed)</p> <p>11/12</p>	<p>(Index)</p> <p>11/12</p>	
<p>Next Paper</p>		

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5 DEC 1947

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Confidential

BRITISH EMBASSY,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
29th November, 1947.

82
END.

Dear Department,

With reference to our despatch No. 274 (12/82/47) of the 13th November, we have now received further information about Senhor Budianski, which however merely shows that in addition to being a partner in the firm of Brazil-Holanda he is also interested in the firm of S.A. José Fernandes - Comércio e Navegação, which company recently purchased a former landing craft of 107 gross tons.

From this it would seem that the information contained in my despatch under reference was not entirely correct. The position is that the Brazil-Holanda bought a craft of 771 gross tons - now named Alexander, and José Fernandes another craft of 107 tons which has been named Marambaia. Both ships are engaged in the coastal trade. The former vessel is reported to have made three voyages to and from Porto Alegre and the latter ten voyages from Rio de Janeiro to Victoria, two to Caravelas and one to Propriá.

It would seem, therefore, that there is no connection between Senhor Budianski and the report that Brazilian vessels are being used to bring Jews from Europe to this hemisphere. Our enquiries have been fairly exhaustive and we doubt very much if in fact any vessels under the Brazilian flag are being so employed.

Yours ever,

Chancery.

The Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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